PWM LED REGULATOR WITH SAMPLE AND HOLD

The invention relates to regulated LED current sources. More particularly the invention relates to techniques for configuring an LED regulator for improved stability.

LED lighting systems generally employ regulated power sources for supplying
5   power to the LEDs. In the art of LED drivers, it is known to use a pulse-width modulated (PWM) drive current as a power source to the LED. Generally, a regulator circuit includes several sub-circuits with active and passive elements that operate in concert to provide power regulation.

A simple circuit diagram for a typical regulator for driving LED strings is shown in
10   FIG. 1. A Buck-Boost converter is formed of **Q1, L, D1** and **C1**. A serial LED string is denoted as **D5**. The **OP-AMP1** along with the surrounding resistors, **R5, R6, R7, R8** forms a differential amplifier for the sensed current signal form **R1**. An analog PID controller is formed by **OP-AMP2** along with the surrounding components **R9, R10, R11, R12, C5, C6,** and **C7**. A PWM signal is introduced to the regulator circuit through the
15   modulator **COMP1**. In steady-state DC operation, the LED string **D5** current is regulated by the regulator circuit.

FIG. 2 illustrates the regulator circuit configured to provide the LED string **D5** with light output adjustment or dimming functionality. It is known to be beneficial to use a low-frequency PWM current for the LED string **D5** by invoking a series switch **Q2** as is
20   depicted in FIG. 2. In order to reduce the current peak pulse in the LED string **D5** at each turn on event, a simple sample-and-hold **210** sub-circuit consisting of **R2, R4, C2** and **D2** is provided. As shown in FIG. 2, the sample-and-hold sub-circuit has an output voltage **V3** and an input voltage **V6**. It can be shown that when the diode **D2** conducts, the transfer function of the sample-and-hold **210** sub-circuit is:

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$$\frac{\mathbf{V3}}{\mathbf{V6}} = K(s) = K_0 \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega}}, \tag{1}$$

where
$$K_0 = \frac{\mathbf{R2}}{\mathbf{R2} + \mathbf{R4}}, \text{ and} \tag{2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\mathbf{R2} + \mathbf{R4}}{\mathbf{R2} * \mathbf{R3} * \mathbf{C2}}. \tag{3}$$

Inspection of equation (1) reveals that the sample-and-hold introduces a pole, with an associated 90 degree phase delay, into the current regulation loop. The LED regulator phase margin is therefore reduced and the regulator circuit tends to oscillate. It would

5   therefore be desirable to provide an improved LED regulator configuration that addressed these and other limitations.

The present invention is directed to a system and method for improving stability in an LED regulator. In accordance with the invention a method for configuring a regulator circuit having a sample-and-hold circuit is provided. Coupling an input voltage to an input node of the sample-and-hold circuit is provided. Activating the sample-and hold circuit in

10   response to the input voltage and sensing an output voltage at an output node coupled to the sample and hold circuit is also provided. Determining whether the input voltage at the input node is greater than the output voltage at the output node and providing a sample-and-hold function based on the determination are also provided.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a regulator circuit having a

15   sample-and-hold circuit with improved stability is provided. A regulation circuit is provided. A sample-and-hold circuit coupled to input and output nodes is also provided. The transfer function of the sample-and-hold circuit is pseudo-all-pass if the input voltage at the input node is greater than an output voltage at the output node and is a substantially constant signal if the input voltage at the input node is less than the output voltage at the

20   output node.

The foregoing and other features and advantages of the invention are apparent from the following detailed description of exemplary embodiments, read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. The detailed description and drawings are merely illustrative of the invention rather than limiting, the scope of the invention being defined by the appended

25   claims and equivalents thereof.

FIG. 1 illustrates a prior art LED regulating system.

FIG. 2 illustrates a prior art low-frequency PWM based LED regulating system.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an pseudo-all-pass sample-and-hold circuit in accordance with the present invention.

30   FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of the pseudo-all-pass sample-and hold circuit of FIG. 3 in accordance with the present invention.

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In the following process description certain steps may be combined, performed simultaneously, or in a different order without departing from the invention.

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram of a method for configuring a regulator circuit having a sample-and-hold circuit in accordance with the present invention. Process **500** begins in
5   step **510**. Generally, the sample-and-hold circuit operates to reduce the current peak pulse in an LED string under PWM drive at each turn-on moment.

In step **510** an input voltage is coupled to an input node **V6** of a pseudo-all-pass sample-and hold **300**. The input voltage is generally the output of a regulator sub-circuit, such as, for example, a differential amplifier that monitors the current through an LED
10 string **D5**. The input voltage may be a time-varying signal such as a periodic pulse, or a static DC value. The voltage may be coupled to the input node at any time, and may be selectably operated for specific functionality such as a PWM operational mode.

In step **520**, the pseudo-all-pass sample-and-hold circuit **300** is activated in response to the voltage coupled in step **510**. The pseudo-all-pass sample-and-hold circuit
15 **300** contains components that are activated when a voltage is coupled to the circuit such as a capacitor. In one embodiment, the capacitor charges in response to the voltage signal. Activation of the sample-and-hold **300** occurs immediately with the coupling of the input voltage in step **510**.

In step **530**, output voltage at an output node is sensed. Generally, a first pass
20 diode **D6** and second pass diode **D7** are configured around a sample-and-hold to allow sensing of the output voltage. The diodes will reverse bias if the output voltage is greater than the reference input voltage.

In step **540** a determination is made whether the input voltage at the input node is greater than the output voltage at the output node. Generally, the first pass diode **D6** and
25 the second pass diode **D7** provide a determination of whether the input voltage is greater than the output voltage, since the forward biased diodes will conduct under those conditions. If the input voltage is less than the output voltage, then the diode **D7** will not conduct and the output voltage of the sample-and-hold circuit will be an almost constant signal.

30 In step **550**, a sample-and-hold function is provided based on the determination of step **540**. The sample-and-hold circuit **300** has a transfer characteristic based on the

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relative voltages determined in step **540**. The sample-and-hold function is provided at all times the sample-and-hold circuit is operational.

      While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been shown and described,

numerous variations and alternative embodiments will occur to those skilled in the art.

5   Accordingly, it is intended that the invention be limited only in terms of the appended claims.